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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1916.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

Printed on an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.
By John Kendrick Bingham.

A HAPPY SOUL.

A man I knew in days gone by
Loved simple things so much that he
Derived a sense of pleasure high
From his daily drudgery.

He loved to bet on misty clouds
That raced across the smiling blue;
To guess the number of the clouds
Of flies that round his ceiling flew.

And once he told me that of all
The things he knew his soul to please
None held him deeper in its thrall
Than just to sit and sneeze, and sneeze!

(Copyright, 1916.)

A cartoon is credited with defeating conscription in Australia. Another defeat for the sword.

Woman in New York wins \$25,000 verdict for false arrest. Bring on the handcuffs, we are ready.

New York's annual food bill is estimated at \$800,000,000, but this does not include the hat-rack tax.

The first savings bank in America was opened in 1819. How much have you saved in the last ninety-seven years?

A \$100,000 breach of promise suit in Chicago indicates that the cost of loving may be jealous of the cost of living.

The government employees may not all be for Billy Sunday, but after reading the bill of a certain Illinois Representative they all respect the Sabbath.

When the price of rabbits takes a drop and rabbits as food are advocated as a method of reducing the cost of living, it is time for the bunnies to take a jump.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of dealers to raise the price of mistletoe. Which ought to make the ladies feel more cheerful around Christmas time.

A decline in politeness on the part of Chicago's young men is denied by a correspondent of the Chicago Post. First time we ever heard there was any politeness there to decline.

There is some comfort in the knowledge that the government has begun action to find out why eggs are high before it is time for us to buy our Easter, 1917, supply.

Unlike the Chicago dietists, those who live on a wage schedule that allows only 40 cents a day for meals through necessity rather than choice do not gain weight on the enforced program.

"Corner in Eggs Broken," reads a headline. That's the most useful piece of scrambling that could have happened, but we have no doubt that the egg king's horses and men will put Humpty Dumpty back again.

George W. Perkins is to study the high cost of living as chairman of a committee appointed by Gov. Whitman, of New York. He has the most appropriate of facilities in the form of a checkbook.

It costs more to live in New Haven, Conn., than in any other city in the United States. This may account for part of former President Taft's criticism of a Democratic administration for failing to reduce the cost of living.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

I've never known a dog to wag
His tail in glad he did not feel,
Nor curl his old-time friend to tag
At some more influential heel.

I've never known a dog to show
Halfway devotion to his friend,
To seek a kinder man to know,
Or shiver, but until the end.

And I have known a dog to fight
With all his strength to shield his friend,
And whether wrong or whether right,
To stick with him unto the end.

And I have known a dog to bear
Starvation's pangs from day to day,
With him who had been glad to share
His bread and meat along the way.

The dog is listed with the dumb.
No voice has he to speak his creed,
His messages to humans come
By faithful conduct and by deed.

—Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

The \$3-a-Day Wage.

In the past twenty years the total appropriations made by the government have almost trebled. There is no disputing the fact that the bulk of this increase can be attributed directly to the increase in prices, which the government has been called upon to pay yearly for supplies for all of its establishments. Workmen in private industries have been paid more for their labor, and that has added to the cost of these essentials as much as any other one factor.

In the same period of time the salary of the average government employee has remained fixed. He has seen the cost of living steadily advancing and his pay envelope stationary. In that time he also has been forced, like the government, to pay these increased prices for almost every commodity.

The picture of the average government employee lolling at ease, enjoying luxuries in working conditions and home life, which is painted by some opponents of increased compensation, is more fiction than fact. Certainly it does not apply to the government employee receiving less than \$1,000 a year, and the hearings on the Nolan \$3-a-day minimum wage bill contain page after page of testimony that prove conclusively the condition of the average employee in this class is quite the reverse.

If the testimony of the men outside the government service, who are supporting families, or trying to support them, on a salary of \$3 a day, could be compiled into a single volume, it would support more than anything else a belief that is gradually being accepted from one end of the country to the other—that \$3 a day is the least that any adult competent workman should receive to support himself or his family with ordinary comforts, not to mention luxuries.

Publicity.

In "Publicity for Public Service Corporations," a booklet just issued, Ivy L. Lee writes:

"In dealing with the public, in telling your story in printer's ink, you must, of course, deal with newspapers. Take them thoroughly into your confidence, not merely as newspapers, but as representing the public. Put your relations with the newspapers absolutely upon a frank and candid basis.

"Use all the advertising space that you can afford to pay for. The people are interested in so many other things that you have to make special efforts to get their attention. Many things will be published as news in the news columns of the papers, but the people do not always read the news columns.

"The great value of advertising space is not merely to get the thing in the paper—you can often get something as news—but it is to be able to command your location in the paper, to be able to write your own headlines, to be able to lay out your own typographical display. In this way you can command the attention of the people, at least for a fleeting moment. And unless you can get the attention of the people away from the great mass of things which are claiming their notice nowadays, there is really not much object in having the thing printed at all.

"If you devote yourself to making the public know the facts, you can have full confidence in the fact that knowledge by the public of what the truth is will make you free."

Perhaps full knowledge of the real facts in the railroad trouble on the part of the people last summer would have made it unnecessary for the President and Congress to rush through the Adamson eight-hour law to save the nation from the disaster of a railroad strike.

Truly, it pays to advertise.

In many States during recent years legislation has been enacted providing that divorced persons shall not remarry until a year after the issuance of the decree. Especially where there are children divorces are a menace to the well-being of society. Judge Barkus thinks that the law should be made less favorable to the easy procurement of divorces in any case and particularly where the jangling pair have children. Furthermore, he would provide for putting off trial of each suit of unhappy couples as long as possible, believing that proceedings in public produce irreparable ruptures between husbands and wives who might become reconciled to each other if their differences were not advertised to the world.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It is to be hoped that American municipalities and the Consumers' League and all other agencies that are now conducting a crusade against high prices, either by boycott or in the case of municipalities, by the exercise of the veto powers, will not be deflected one iota from the enterprise by the announcement made in behalf of the administration of intention to put the probe deeply into the matter of boosting prices. With all due respect, the administration that entered into power with a flare of intention to do what it now promises to do after the lapse of four years is not to be counted as genuinely interested.—Baltimore American.

Nobody knows better than Champ Clark, of Missouri, that the work of Congress is retarded by unnecessary and often irrelevant oratory, and that the Congressional Record is printed at the expense to serve largely the private interests of members of Congress, but inasmuch as Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and originally of Kentucky, owes much of his prominence to his parts as a speaker, his efforts to lid the younger members of Congress will be regarded as unattractive. The habitual orator in the House, a sincere and earnest speaker, a clear and deliberate debater, a man of high character and high integrity, is an expensive nuisance, but the movement to abolish him, and abolish his vehicle of expression will be no more successful than the periodical which members of Congress draw.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Seen and Heard

By GEORGE MINER.

New York, Dec. 15.—At a luncheon at the Bankers' Club recently the toastmaster made a slip that seemed to pass unnoticed, although there were a number of sharp-witted men present. In introducing a speaker, he said:

"I do not feel, gentlemen, that it would be right for me, as presiding officer, to make a long, boring speech, but rather to introduce to you at once the man who has come here for that purpose. It affords me pleasure to present the Hon. Chauncey M. Dewey."

And there wasn't even a snicker. It is well known that Mark Twain and the late King Edward were really on terms of close friendship, and that the great American humorist had the privilege of calling on his majesty informally at almost any time. They used to swap stories. A recent visitor to the United States is Mr. Thomas Holder, for many years a member of the English Parliament. He also knew Mark Twain, and in a conversation we had he told me two of the stories that Twain said were the King's favorites.

One was that an English rural school teacher while giving a natural history lesson to her class explained that sparrows were originally imported into England because the worms had become so numerous that they were destroying the trees, but that now the sparrows had become so numerous it was a question which was the most destructive, the sparrows or the worms. The teacher asked the class what they thought about it, and all were anxious to answer except one little boy who did not raise his hand.

"Johnny, what do you think?" she asked. "Which are worse, the sparrows or worms?"

"I don't know, teacher," he replied. "I never had sparrows."

The other story that made a hit with the King was about a tramp walking along a London street, who was met by a brother hobo who reproached him for his ragged condition.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You're fair indecent."

"Blime me, 'ow am I to get a pair of trousers? They don't grow on trees!"

"Go to some house that looks like hand hark fur a pair of hold ones."

The ragged tramp took his friend's advice, and seeing a doctor's sign across the street went up to the door and lifted the knocker. A lady answered the summons. The tramp asked if the doctor was in. She replied in the affirmative.

"Then," said he, "will you be kind enough to ask the doctor if he 'as han hold pair of pants 'ed give me?"

"I am afraid they would not answer."

"Why not, mum?"

"Because I'm the doctor."

Mark Twain, by the way, was the only man who was allowed to keep a room more than a week at the Savage Club. He was very fond of the Savage and during the latter years of his life always stopped there when in London. The house committee suspended the rules in his favor and let him stay as long as he liked. It is said that he used to call King Edward up on the phone and make engagements to bring people to meet him at Buckingham Palace with as much nonchalance as though he were going to a broker's office.

If Mr. Lloyd George finds room for two members of the Labor Party in the new British cabinet, it will not be out of respect for the strength of that party in the house of commons, but because of the desire to conciliate labor throughout the country in full support in prosecuting the war. The number of labor votes in Parliament that any new ministry might command through alliances in the cabinet is relatively small, but labor means the munitions works and docks, and its good will is indispensable.—New York World.

Of all the nations that have entered this war Rumania presents the least justifiable reason. Even Bulgaria had a natural adjustment to Serbia and a desire to gain from Serbia and Greece the portions of Macedonia largely inhabited by Bulgarians which were taken from her in the second Balkan war as an inspiration in addition to her belief that she was joining the winning side. Twice within four years Rumania has made war solely to gain territory, and the second venture is not proving as felicitous in its details as the first, even should the final outcome be what was expected.—St. Louis Star.

To an unexpected degree the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy furnishes interesting and profitable reading and confirms the hope that the wisdom and liberality of Congress, as manifested by its provisions for naval defense, are to be carried to their legitimate ends through the conversion to preparedness and the square dealing of the administration. The merits of the report are many, the details are surprisingly few. The mistaken optimism that ran riot in the earlier documents seems to be replaced by a more serious note—a recognition of the grave problems that must be attacked and of the continuing energies that must be exercised in their solution.—New York Herald.

The popular demand for Lloyd George, the man who organized the country's munitions, at the helm is a demand for action commensurate with the nation's public responsibilities, the doing away with all Fabian tactics and aggressive action both internally and upon the field. Lloyd George is the man to create the new era for England, and whether the centralization that he would effect and the aggressive methods he would institute in the field would or would not bring success to the arms of the allies, they would result in relieving the tension and bringing the war to a speedier determination. England is either in the death throes of the war effort or else it is passing through a constructive crisis that will mark a turn of the war tide for the better. The situation is critical to the very last syllable.—Baltimore American.

Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

The annual report of Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the Army, attributes the failure of the recent recruiting campaign to a decadence of national patriotism, and he insists that only through the establishment of the universal system of service can the old ideals of devotion to country be revived.

"Thousands marched in the preparedness parade," he says. "But when the militia was called out in June to protect our border the spirit was rife to let somebody else do it."

"For our small army we go into the labor market for recruits. There is no appeal to patriotism, no appeal to the individual to obtain military training as the highest duty of his citizenship. Enlistment is held out as a job."

"It is a pity, we hire firemen from their own road, and the more we must continue to commit ourselves to no military resources other than that of hiring citizens to accept military training."

"The fine volunteer spirit of the States' militia was injured in the demand for Federal pay in time of peace. It sounded the knell of patriotic military training for individuals and commercialized the duty that a State can demand from its people."

"We have fallen away from the teachings of the fathers, for there is no longer instilled into our people the fundamental doctrine that every man owes military as well as civil obligation to his government."

"It is fundamental with a free people that equal opportunities and protection under the law brings equal responsibility in upholding and maintaining the law. Every citizen owes the body politic his duty not only in a civil sense but also in the defense of the nation."

"Universal military training has been the cornerstone upon which has been built every republic in the history of the world. Its abandonment is the sign for decline and obliteration."

Since the Pershing expedition crossed into Mexico, the Quartermaster Corps has spent \$2,750,000 on motor vehicles. This is the interesting feature of the annual report of Maj. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.

This sum was expended for 588 motor trucks, 57 motor tank trucks, 10 motor machine shop trucks, 6 motor wrecking trucks, 15 automobiles, 61 motorcycles, and 8 tractors for road repairing.

It took 52 trains, comprising 3,000 passenger coaches, 40 baggage cars, 1,300 box cars, 2,000 stock cars, and 800 flat cars to move 10,000 militia to the border.

Naval officers are interested in the recent assertion of Rear Admiral Badger, of the General Board, before the House Naval Affairs Committee, that Japan is building a larger, more powerful, and more modern fleet than any built or contemplated for the American Navy.

The Japanese ship, he said, will have a main battery of twelve 16-inch or 18-inch guns against twelve 14-inch on American vessels now building and eight 16-inch for ships authorized last year.

The characteristics of battle ships proposed by the General Board, Rear Admiral Badger said, called for twelve 16-inch guns, a speed of twenty-three knots and a displacement of 40,000 tons.

The tendency abroad, he said, was toward heavier, stronger, faster ships, and the navy must keep abreast of that movement.

Rear Admiral Badger and Rear Admiral Fletcher, also attached to the General Board, agreed that speed in excess of twenty-three knots was not desirable at this time, as it would increase the size of ships without giving any substantial added advantage.

Members of the committee questioned the two rear admirals as to the value of heavy armor for battleships in the light of naval encagements of the present war. The officers agreed that an armored ship had the best chance to survive and said that the British battleship Warspite had faced the fire of the German fleet in the North Sea and withstood the blows to the bottom, as were lighter armored ships.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. George W. Coburn to San Francisco.
Capt. George A. F. Trumbo granted leave for one month.
Capt. George T. Patterson, leave extended five days.
Capt. Thomas W. Miller to Newport News, Va., temporary duty at Curtis Aviation School.
Capt. James L. P. Irwin, leave for one month and twelve days.
Lieut. Col. John H. Rice to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and Springfield, Mass.
Lieut. Col. J. W. Ragdale to Minola, N. J.
Lieut. Col. J. W. Ragdale to Minola, N. J., and Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and Springfield, Mass.
Capt. Charles L. Mitchell to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Capt. Edgar D. Craft to San Francisco.
Capt. Frank B. Hawkins, leave extended seven days.
First Lieut. Frank E. West, resigned.
First Lieut. John P. Landis placed on detached duty as First Lieut. Basil D. Edwards removed therefrom.

Col. Abner Pickering to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieut. Col. F. J. Zerles to commanding general, Southern Department.
First Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., to Hot Springs, Ark.
First Lieut. Edward K. Tullidge, leave extended until January 10.

Capt. Alfred Brandt, leave extended ten days.
Lieut. Col. Charles J. Symonds, leave for two months.
Capt. George W. Biegler, to Monterey, Cal.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
Lieut. (junior grade) W. H. Burdick, to Seattle.
Lieut. (junior grade) T. S. Bond, to command Sting out Schley and on board when commissioned.
Surgeon H. B. Odell, to home and wait orders.
Surgeon M. Fantlows, to duty in command Naval Hospital, Yokama, Japan.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.
Col. T. G. Treadwell, to United States.
Lieut. Col. R. H. L. L. to Second Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.
Major Hugh Matthews, A. Q. M., to Second Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.
Major J. W. Walden, Jr., detailed as assistant adjutant and inspector from November 1, 1916.

Capt. Chandler Campbell, to resume duty marine barracks, Annapolis.
First Lieut. G. A. Johnson, to command marine detachment, San Diego.
First Lieut. F. A. Gardner, to marine barracks, Manila.

First Lieut. R. H. Tebb, Jr., to command marine detachment, Seattle.
Second Lieut. W. H. Stia, to marine barracks, Mare Island.
Second Lieut. W. H. Hawthorne, to marine barracks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. G. R. Caldwell, to marine barracks, Philadelphia, duty advance base force.
Second Lieut. E. C. Fuller, to marine barracks, Philadelphia, duty advance base force.
Second Lieut. J. W. Walden, Jr., to marine barracks, Philadelphia, duty advance base force.

Second Lieut. L. H. Jenkins, to marine barracks, Philadelphia, duty advance base force.
Second Lieut. H. S. Pasetti, to duty Second Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo.
Second Lieut. G. Karow, to duty First Provisional Brigade, Haiti.

The following officers and organizations have been ordered to the United States from Haiti and Santo Domingo: Capt. F. M. Wise, Major Fabb, E. P. Fortson, R. B. Crook, W. H. Hill, Sixth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth companies.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
Dolphin, K. F. W. L., on November 14: Maryland sailed for Washington, December 14, to arrive December 15; St. Louis arrived at Pearl Harbor, December 14.

U. S. Bank for Jamaica.
Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 15.—It is stated on excellent authority that a project is well under way for the establishment here of a banking institution, with headquarters in New York, to handle the volume of business now being transacted between Jamaica and America.

The Washington Herald Christmas Number Tomorrow

—will consist of the regular Sunday issue with its Main News Section, Sporting Section, Dramatic, Society and Fraternal Sections, together with

A BEAUTIFUL SIX-COLOR

Annette Kellermann

1917 Art Calendar

Posed for by the famous star, who appears next week at the Theatre in

"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"

—AND—

13 NEW STORIES OF MARK TWAIN. REX BEACH'S STORY OF A RE-NEWED LOVE. THE STORY OF THE \$100,000 JEWELRY WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN. UNDER FIRE AT VERDUN. BY MRS. WILLIAM W. WELLS. THE QUESTION OF A FOUR-HOUR WORKING DAY INTELLIGENTLY DISCUSSED.

—ARE—

EXTRA ADDED FEATURES

FOR ONE CENT

Better place your order right NOW. Sunday HERALDS always sell out FIRST. And they'll sell out faster than ever tomorrow—SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

Simplified Spelling

By JOHN D. BARRY.

A man recently showed me a little note, written by a very cultivated lady, that we both happened to know. It contained what he believed to be a misspelled word. The expression on his face was painful to see. "How do you suppose she could make such a mistake?" he said. "I don't know," I replied. "But she might have spelled the word in the French way. Such indeed, on further investigation, proved to be the case. Now there was great relief. It was all right. In fact, the French way of spelling was an added distinction. The situation seemed to me both amusing and typical of many silly prejudices that we carried about with us."

During the last few years, in this matter of spelling, there has been a decided change. Now, many violate correct spelling without running the risk of being socially condemned. We may even be rather advanced, though belonging among the simplified spellers. On the other hand, there are some people, most of them, I regret to say, highly educated and literary, who regard simplified spelling as a kind of horror.

Nevertheless, I am going to venture the opinion that our present way of spelling is absurd. It ought to have been corrected many generations ago. There is no doubt that it will be thoroughly corrected in time. It has to work against long established convention, with all the prejudices that are the inevitable accompaniment. It cannot be broken down by even so masterful a President as Theodore Roosevelt showed himself to be a few years ago, when he made himself a champion of the simplified spelling.

Long has had unorthodox spelling been either an offense to the eye or a means of creating mirth that it will take the world a long time even to reconcile itself to the need of change. The eye, besides being one of the most faithful and delicate of our servants, can be an obstinate and severe master. Though it loves the unusual, it also hates the unusual. It makes a large contribution to the inconsistency so characteristic of the human race. It has been the means of giving our ridiculous "respect for printing" making great print as if it were superior to speech instead of being a humble and useful means of disseminating speech. It has even injured the character of speech, by changing it from an easy, simple, human expression of thought into a big, pompous, browned artilleryman leaning up against a building and reading a magazine. He maneuvered close to see what it was and saw that it was "St. Nicholas" magazine.

Walking clubs are being formed all over New York for those crisp days. They walk in groups and many prominent business men are going in for the new craze. One club walked from the Battery to Times Square the other day in one hour and a half. The only people who seem to object to the new sport are the taxicab drivers and they simply hoot the idea. They say it is silly.

We don't believe you can buy a piano, or player, or talking machine for any less price, or upon more advantageous terms, than we are offering for the balance of this month. Call and see.

Percy S. Foster

Piano Co.,

1330 G St.

Open Evenings.

Jottings from Jokers

"How many pictures of women one finds in the newspapers nowadays, photographed with the dogs?"
"Yes. But the dogs can't help it."
—Browning's Magazine.

"Old friends are best."
"I know. Still, we all like to make new friends. We can't have a big party without them for awhile. The old friends have our number."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hannah—I hear you all got a fine job up to Mrs. Calver.
"Oh, yes, Miss Hannah. I've got a cinch. All I have to do is to push around one of them newfangled baby percolators."
—Judge.

"It's sweet to love
But oh, how bitter
To have her scorn
The gift you give her."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Perhaps, in considering this matter, what is most necessary for most of us, blinded by false training, is a sense of humor. It ought to be particularly serviceable in keeping us from being shocked. I must confess to several jolts in looking over the simple forms of the human mind as they are presented in this day and age by a simplified spelling board. They began when I read the headline: "A letter to the signers of the Promises." "What name when my eyes fell on such words as 'Promises,' 'reached,' 'have,' 'are,' 'nothing,' 'being,' 'express,' 'consequently,' 'definite,' 'riting,' 'mald,' 'prejudice,' 'will.' It seems that this board is slowly enlarging the number of changed words. It is asking the people throughout the country to make a habit of using the simpler forms in this day and age. A new fashion will be created, particularly if the movement is sustained by persons who may be assumed to know how to spell correctly. In a few years we shall all become used to seeing such words as 'photograph,' 'telephone,' and 'telegram.' At sight of them we shall not shiver with disgust. We shall become more reasonable. Incidentally we shall find that in writing we are saving a great deal of unnecessary work.

Of Children. Irritating and Itched Considerably. Scalps Scaly. Hair Fell Out. In Two Weeks

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My children had ringworms on their faces and heads for two years. The ringworms came in little white spots on the face and spread to the head, taking the hair off. They varied in size, some were large, some small, but their heads were a solid mass of them. They were itchy and itched considerably. The children's scalps were scaly, and their hair fell out gradually and was dry."

"I used home remedies and got no relief, but they failed. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using one bar of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment in two weeks they were healed." (Signed) Mrs. Pearl V. Saunders, Linkwood, Md., April 5, 1916.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

New York, Day by Day

By O. O. MONTRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
New York, Dec. 15.—A jolly pair of elopers arrived in New York this week in Sam H. Clark, editor of Jim Jam Jems, and his bride. They intended to wait until June, but Clark received word that he could take a trip through the central nations of Europe and so he wired the young woman in Grand Fork, N. Dak. The telegram read: "Am going to Germany. Better get married now and come along with me." And, as the novelist says, so they were married.

An interesting fellow is Clark. A few years ago he was struggling along with a country newspaper in North Dakota. A nervous sheriff was always on his trail to foreclose the mortgage—just like this in the melodrama.

Finally Clark got out the last edition and paid his respects to certain gentlemen in the community and departed. In Bismarck he ran across C. H. Crookard, who had also given up the ghost with a country weekly that day.

They pooled their assets, which amounted to a very small sum, and started Jim Jam Jems in Bismarck. It was to be a local publication, but it began to grow and now it is sold in every city and hamlet in the United States.

Clark and Crookard are now rolling in wealth and spend most of their